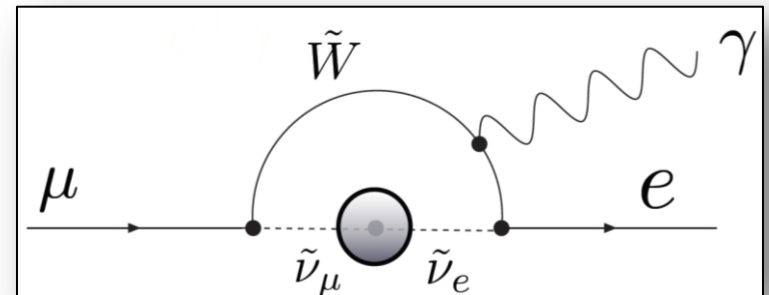
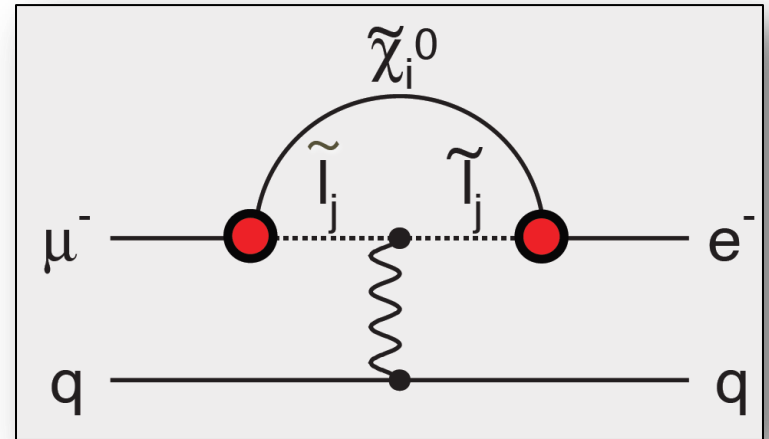


Aseet Mukherjee

16 Jun 12

What are we looking for?

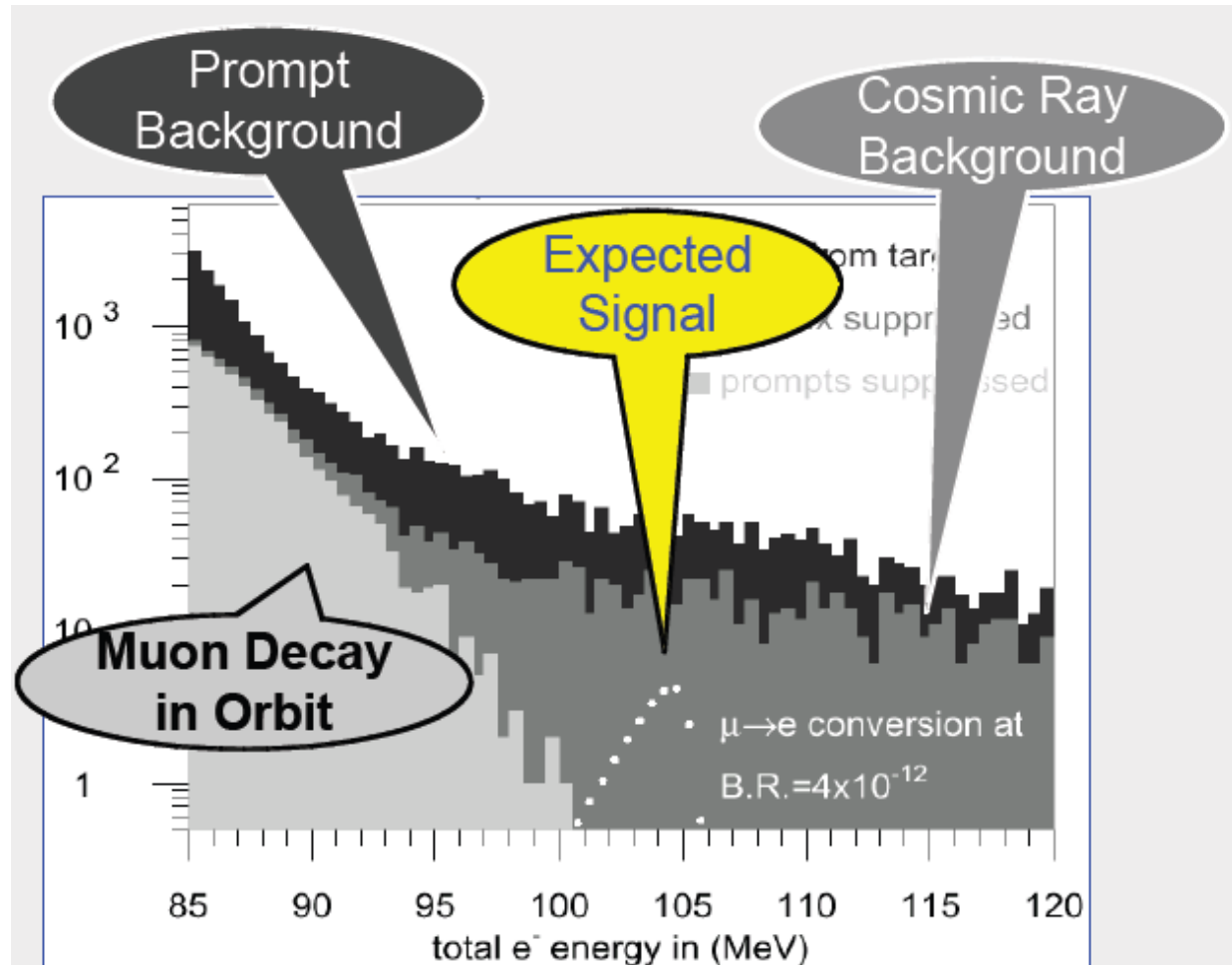
- Flavor Changing Neutral currents
 - Explore SUZY mass scales
 $\sim 10^4 \text{ TeV} \rightarrow \sim 50 \text{ events}$
 - Signature: Electrons approaching the kinematic limit of 105 MeV
- SM $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \gamma$
expected rate very low
 $\text{BR} < 10^{-54}$



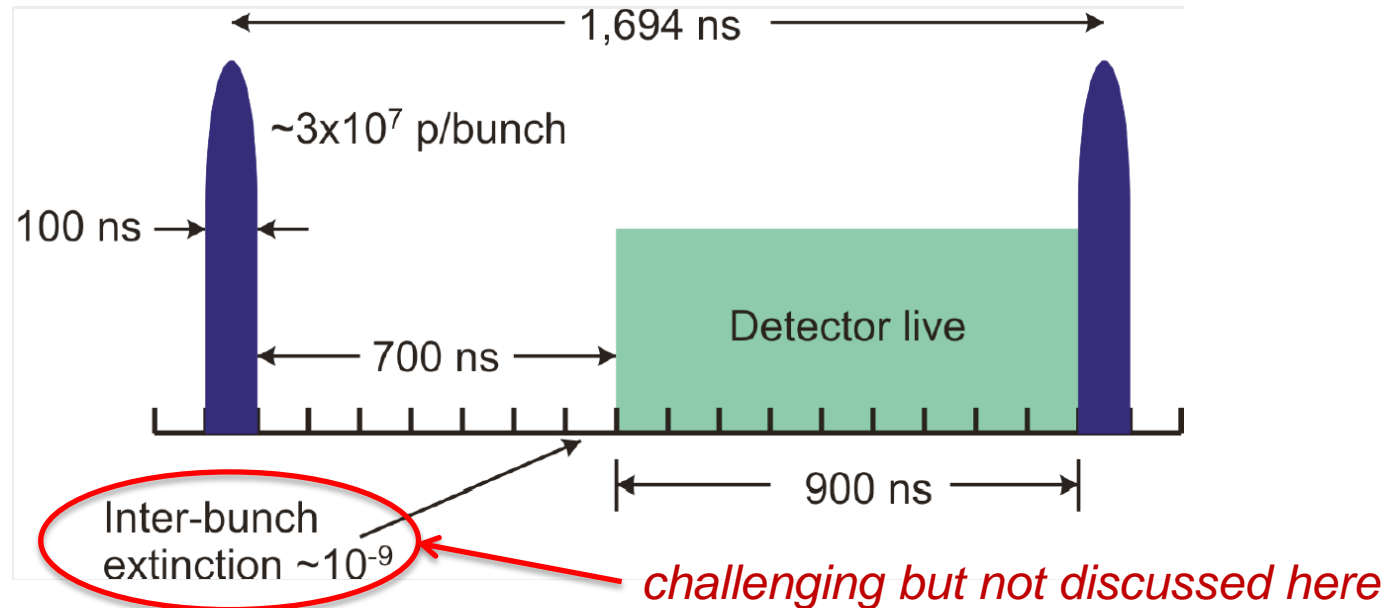
Basic Method

- Low energy muon beam strikes target
- μ ranges out in target, orbits nucleus
- Lifetime $\sim 700\text{nsec}$ in aluminum
 - $\sim 40\%$ muon capture $\mu^- N \rightarrow \nu_\mu N'$
 N' disintegration releases protons and neutrons
 - $\sim 60\%$ decay in orbit $\mu^- \rightarrow e^- \nu_\mu \bar{\nu}_e$
These “DIO” electron energy typically $< \frac{1}{2}$ the kinematic limit
- Hope a few do something more interesting

Previous Experiment: SINDRUM II



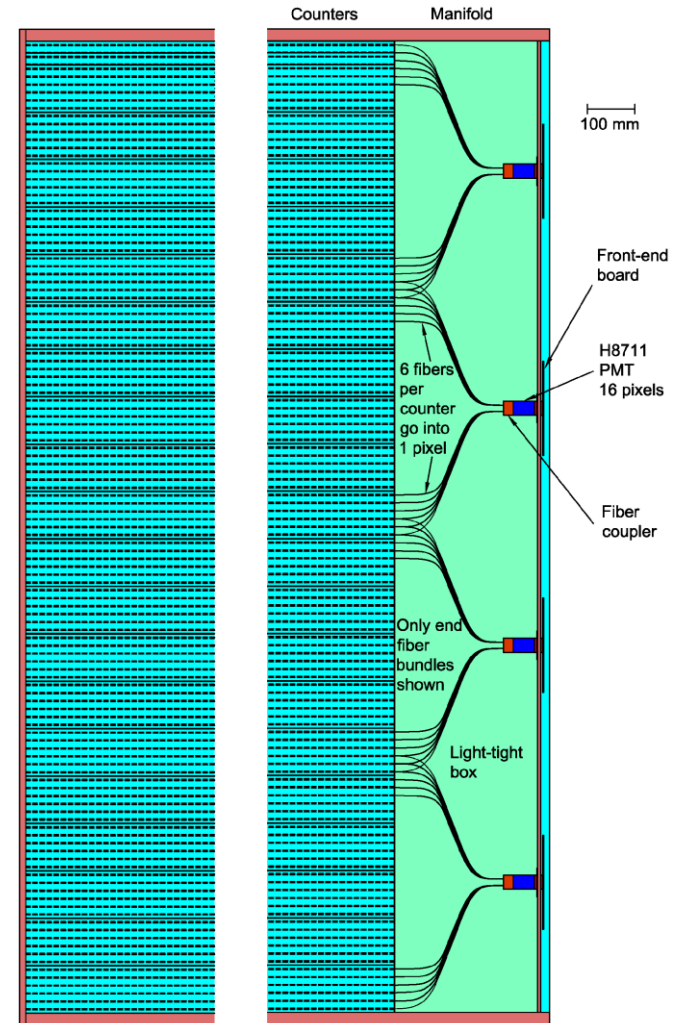
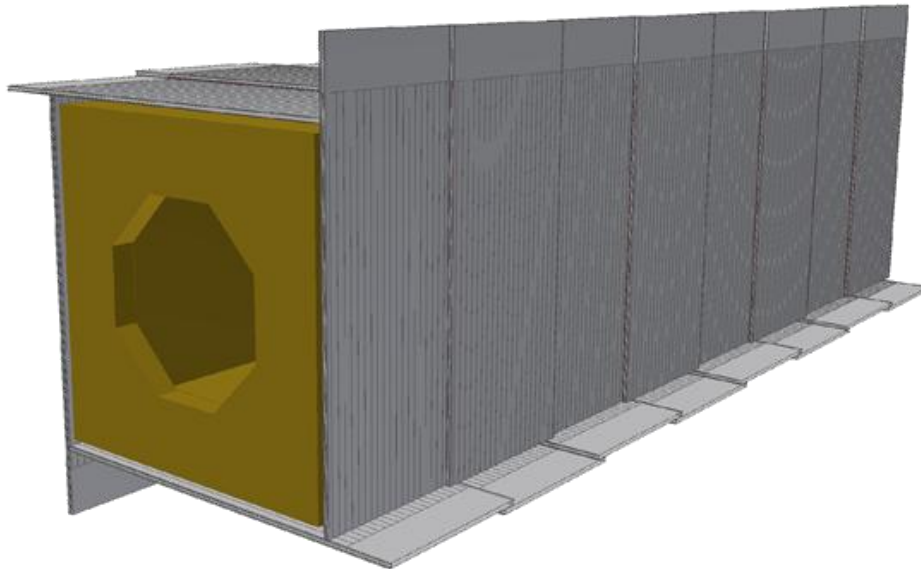
Reducing Prompt Background



- Pulsed beam
- Ignore first 500-700nsec
- What isn't eliminated is more easily measured

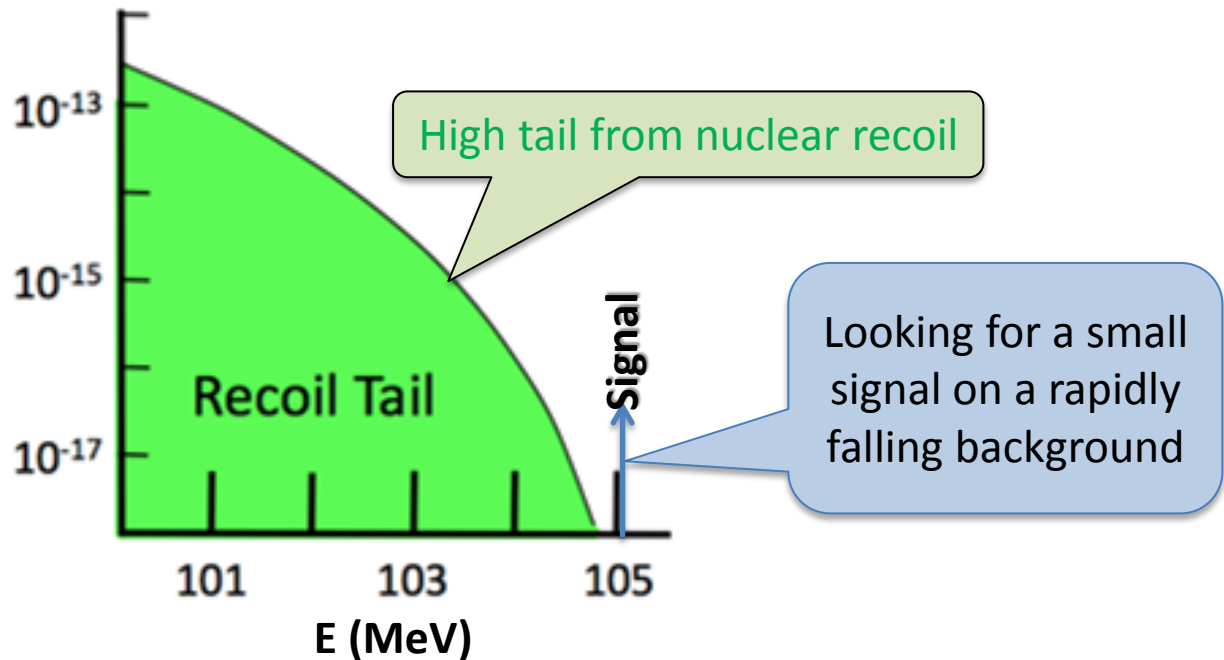
Reducing Cosmic Background

- Efficient, full coverage cosmic ray veto
- Higher intensity



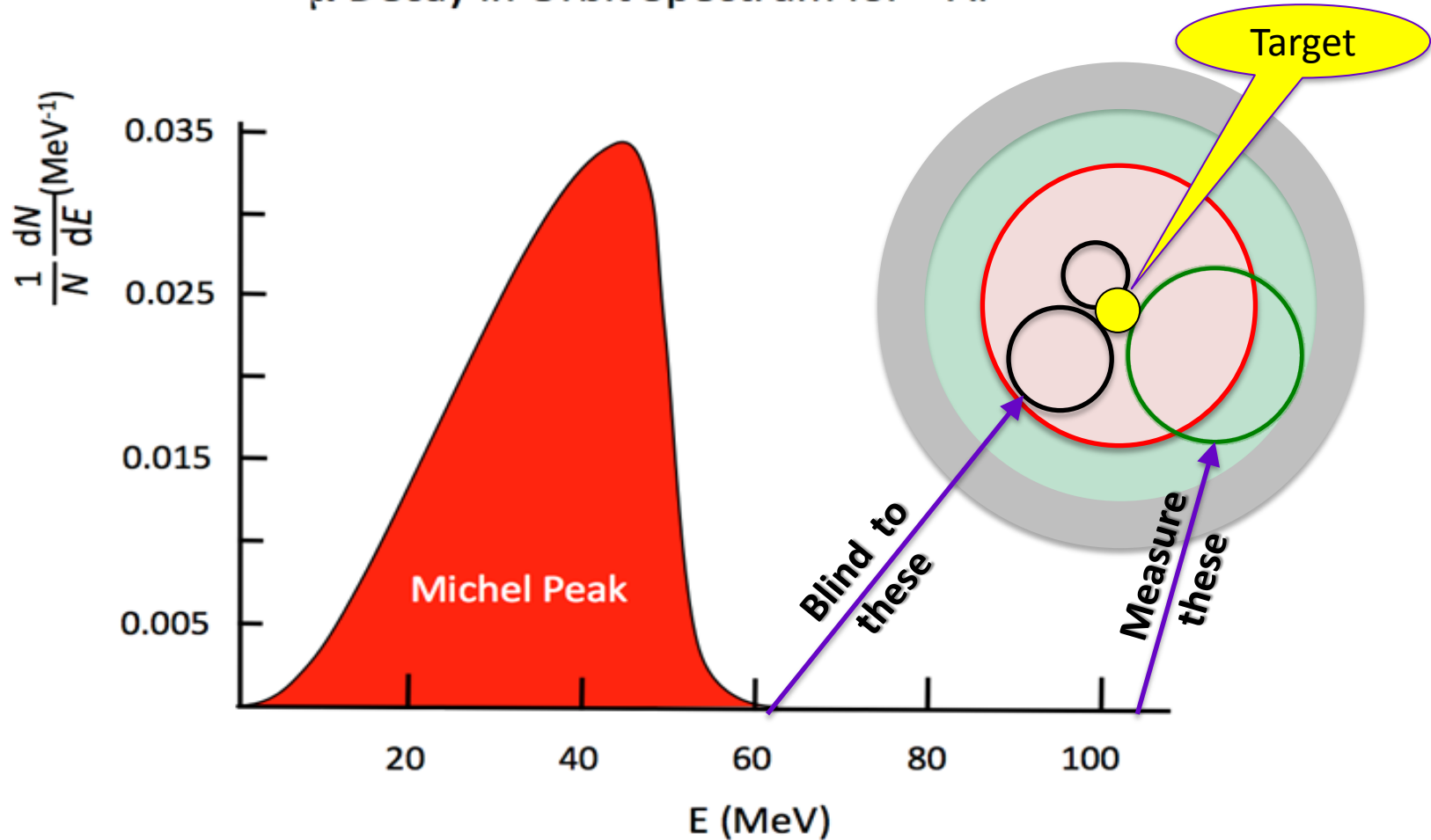
Irreducible Backgrounds

- Rely exclusively on momentum resolution to understand and reduce these
 - Radiative π decay $\pi^- N \rightarrow \gamma N' \quad \gamma \rightarrow e^+ e^-$
 - DIO “leakage”



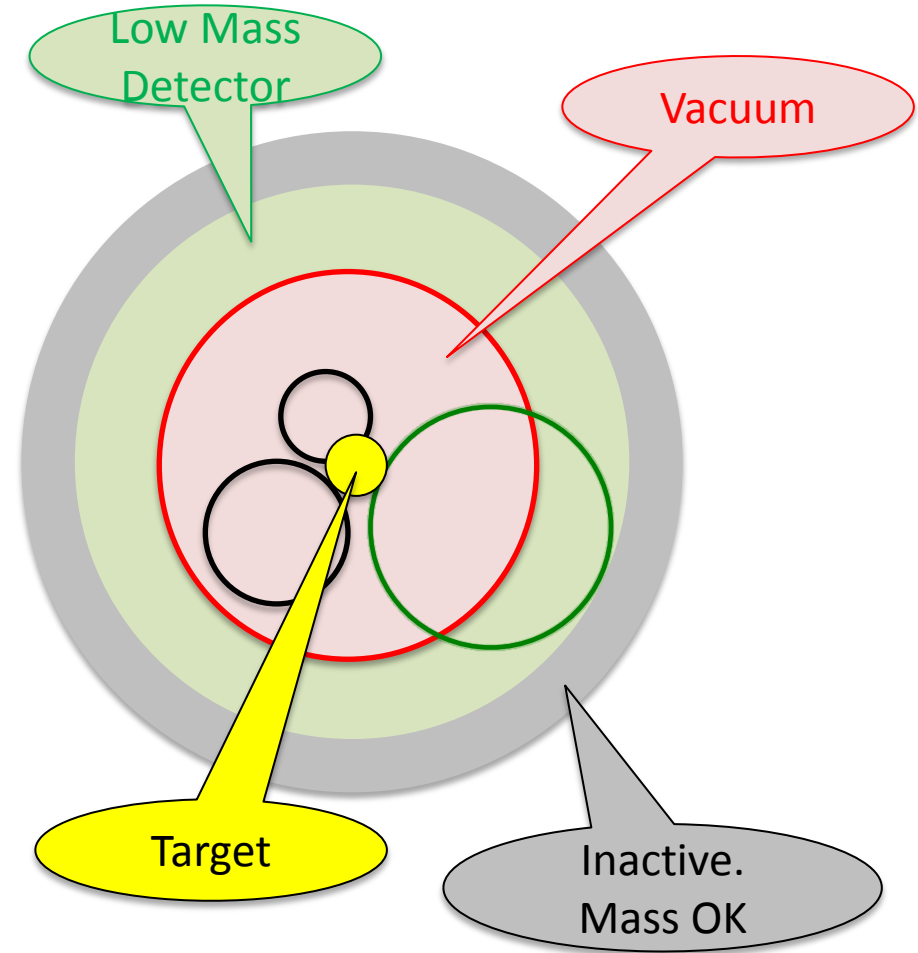
Detector Geometry

μ Decay in Orbit Spectrum for ^{27}Al



Detector Geometry

- Material in DIO region
→ scattering
→ high rate
- Vacuum needed ... but complicates detector
 - Gas detectors
 - Must not leak
 - Must handle $\Delta p \sim 1$ atm
 - Any detector
 - Heat flow must be engineered in



What Detector(s) to Use?

- Many backgrounds scale with resolution
- Particles of interest are $\sim 100\text{MeV}$ electrons

\Rightarrow Low Mass Tracker

- Large volume to be instrumented
- Cost is *always* an issue!

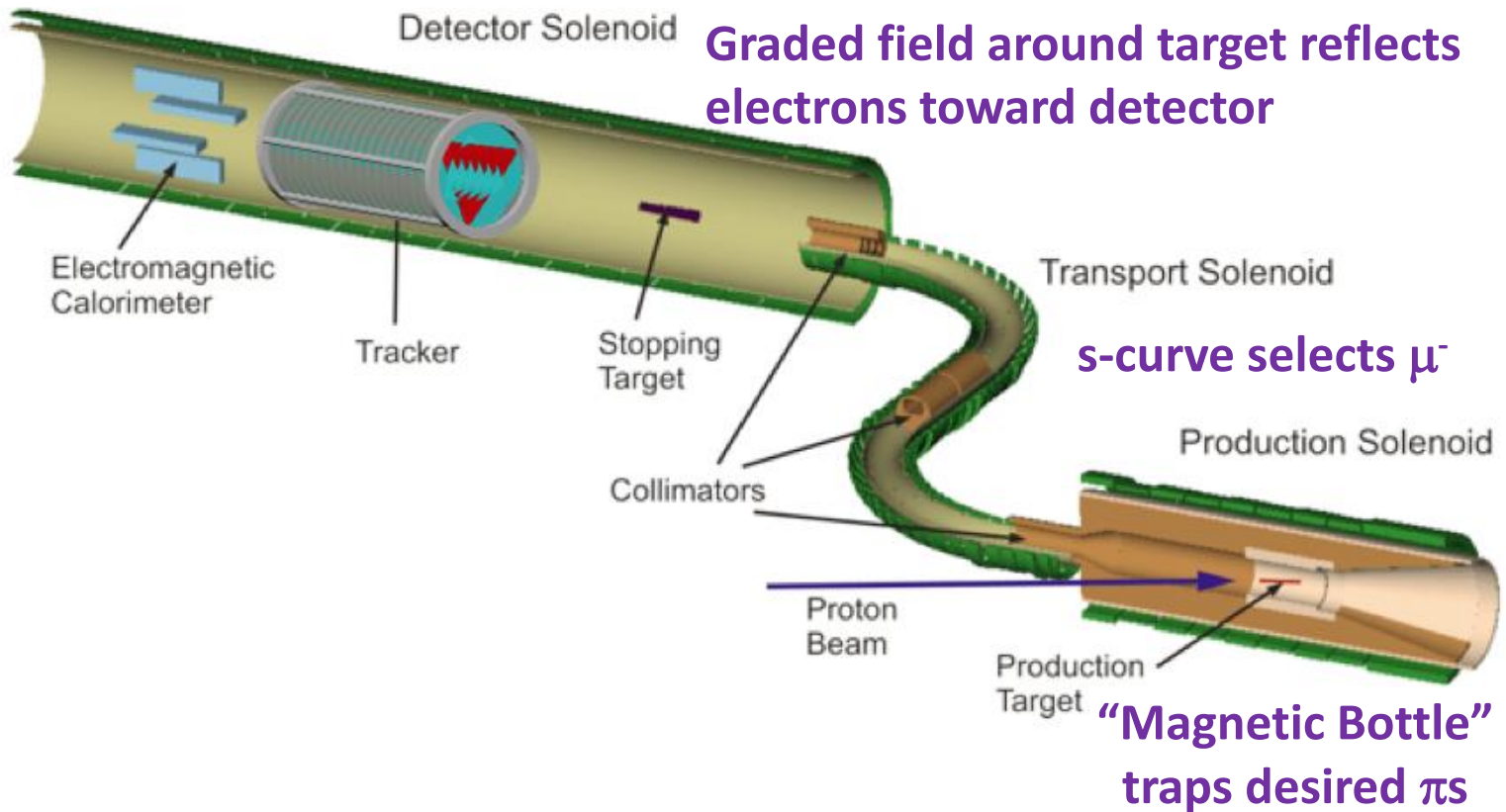
\Rightarrow Drift Chamber

- Drift chambers benefit from time reference, aka t_0
- Looking for a very rare event
Want internal confirmation

\Rightarrow EM Calorimeter downstream of Tracker

Mu2e Layout

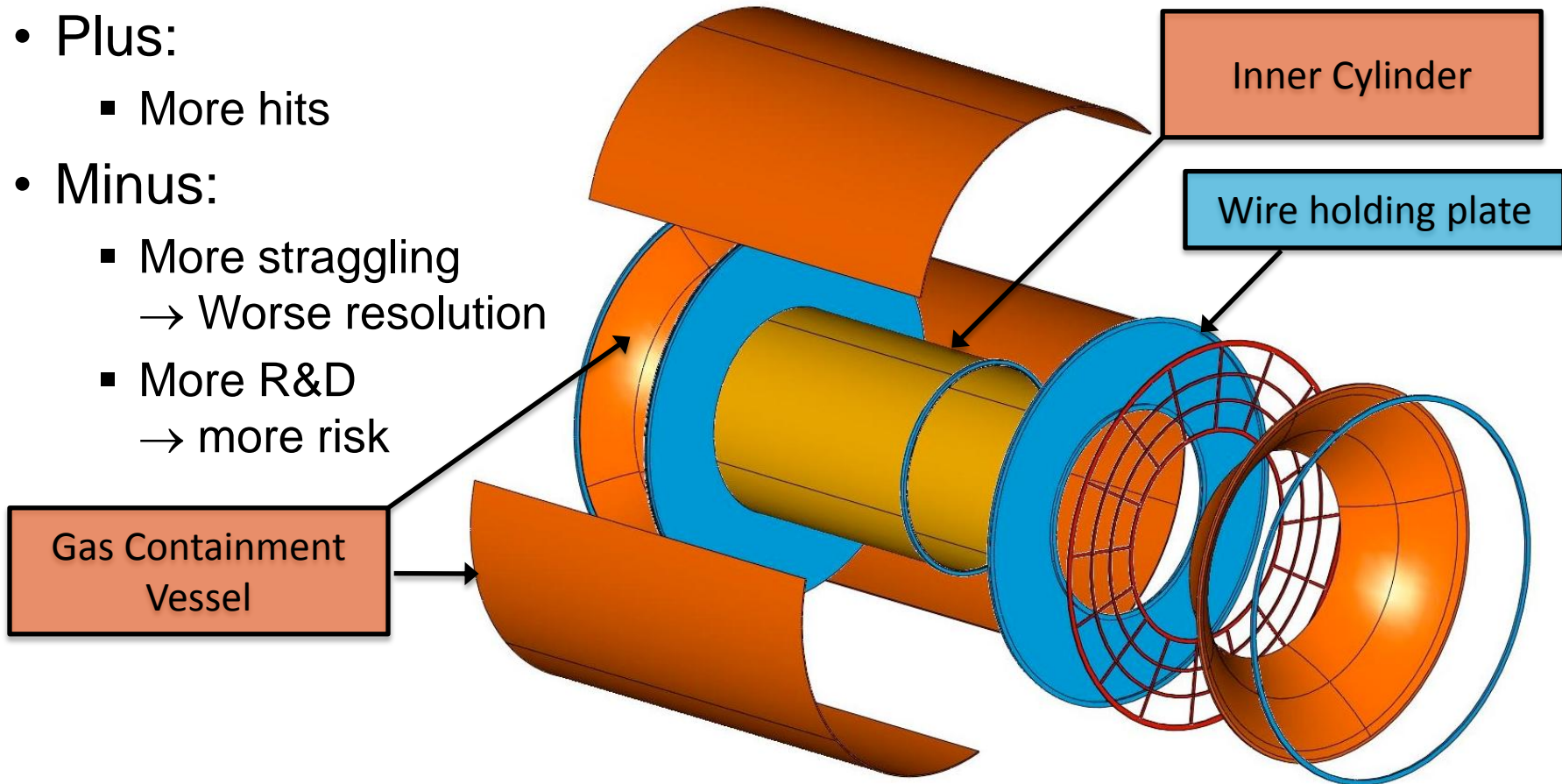
Uniform field around detector



Tracker Option: Open Cell

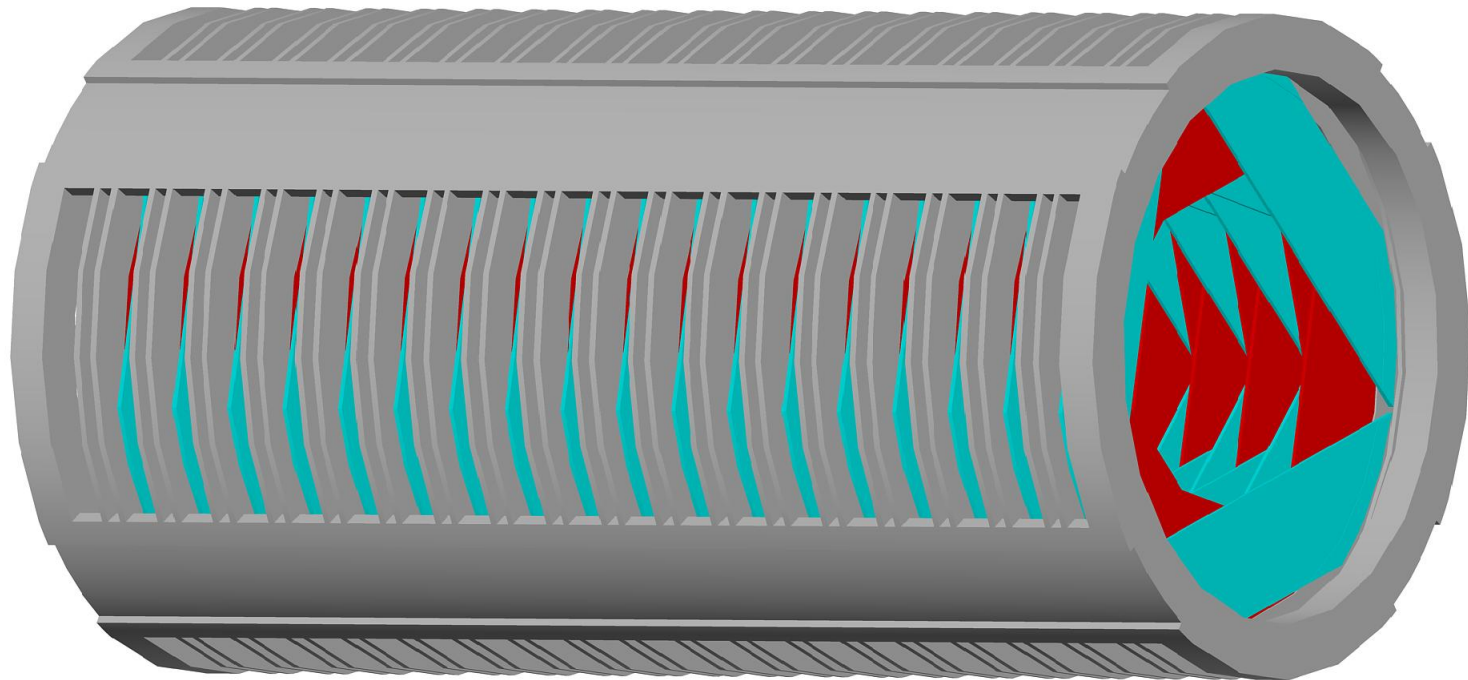
Open cell option with wires for anode & cathode

- Plus:
 - More hits
- Minus:
 - More straggling
→ Worse resolution
 - More R&D
→ more risk

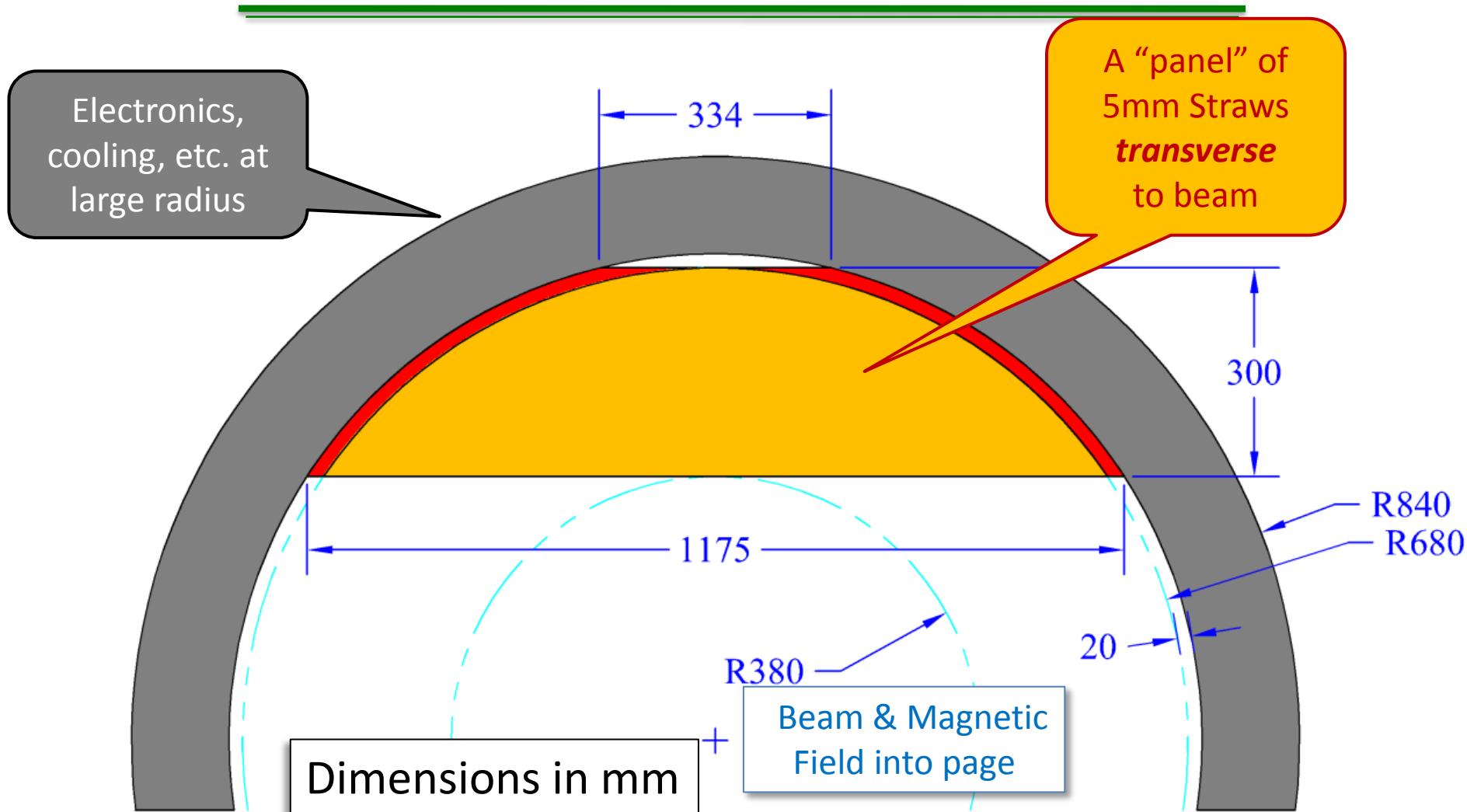


Tracker Option: Straws

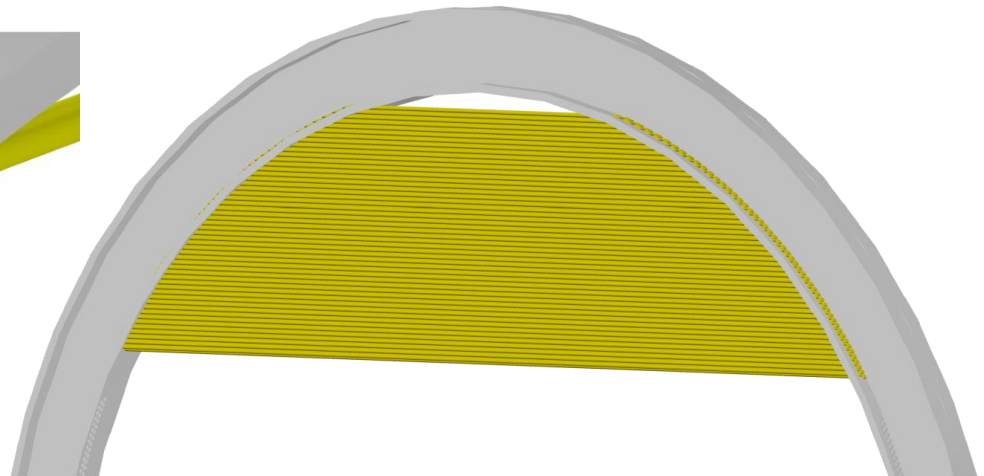
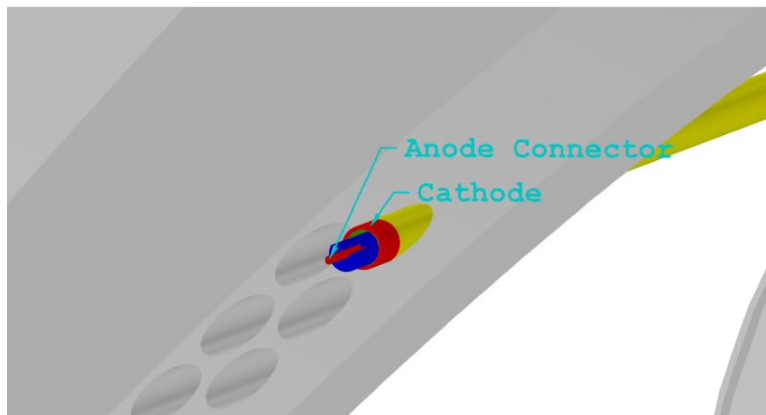
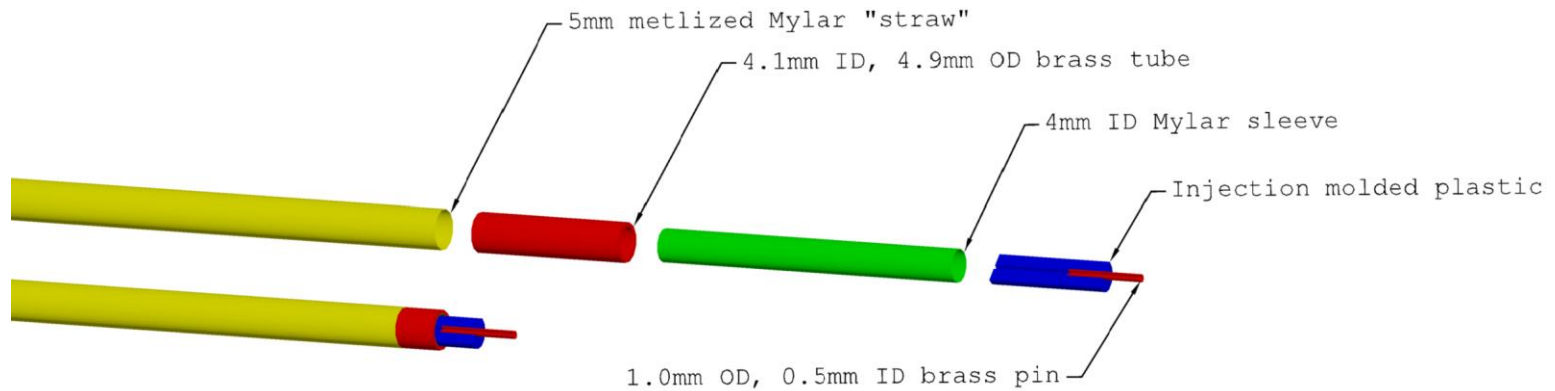
- 18 “stations” with straws transverse to beam
- Vacuum between stations to keep mass down
- Naturally moves readout and support to large radii



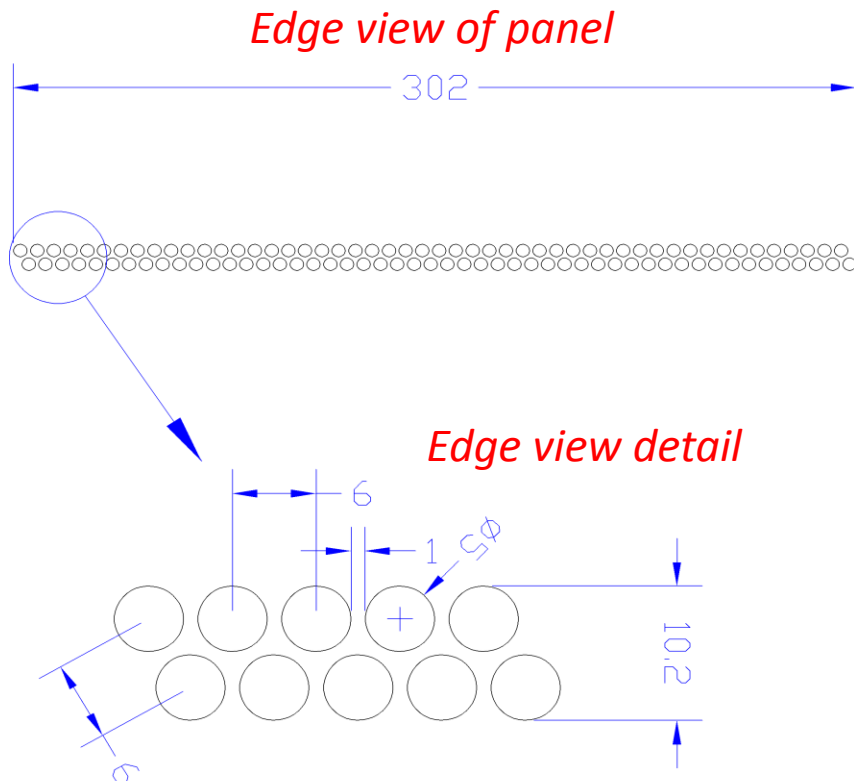
Basic Design



Straw Termination



Panel



- 5mm OD straws ... like ATLAS TRT
 - Known to handle high rates
 - For lowr mass:
Use 15 μ m Mylar instead of 25 μ m Kapton
- Gaps between straws ... like NA62 (CERN)
 - Allows looser tolerance
 - Less concern about expansion due to pressure

Gaps and Double Layer

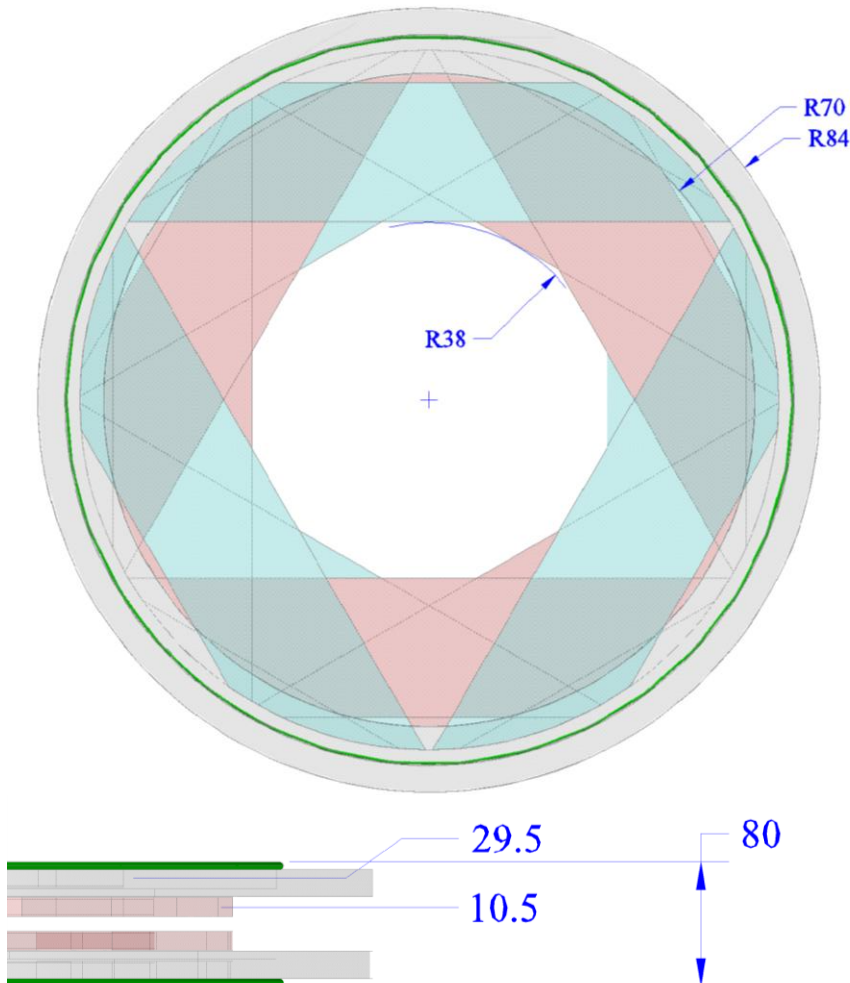
Close packed

- Pluses
 - Self-supporting (without tension)
 - Fewer straws
→ Lower mass, cost
- Minuses
 - Accumulate straw tolerances
 - Sensitive to expansion due to differential pressure ... acts differently when operated in vacuum

Gaps between Straws

- Pluses ...
 - Precision of straw less critical
 - Expansion has no cumulative affect
→ operation ~same in vacuum and air
- Minuses
 - Need to tension straws
 - Need double layer to avoid holes in coverage

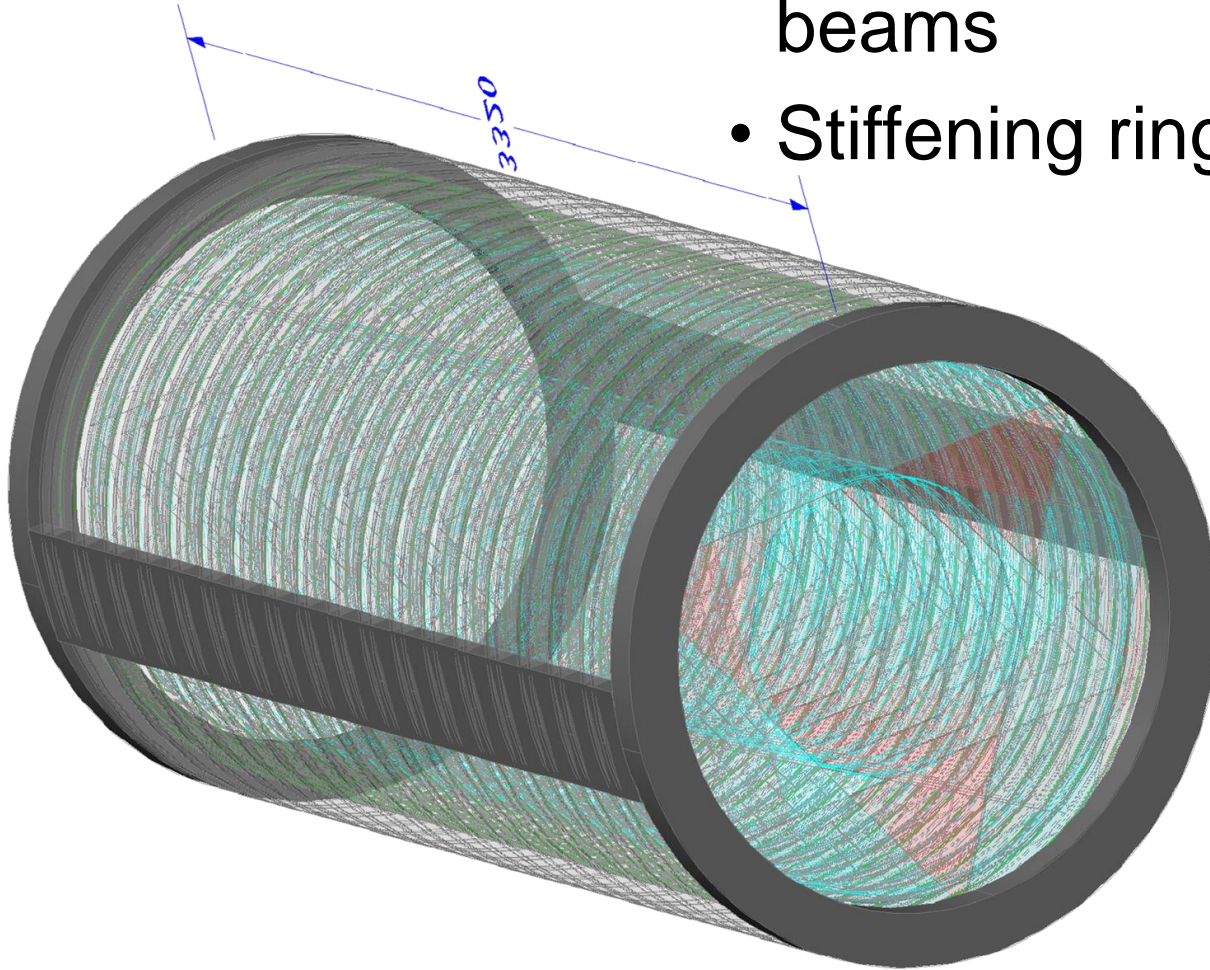
Station



- 12 “panels” at 30° rotations, form a station
- Made from two “planes” with 6 panels each
- 30° stereo angles give $400\mu\text{m}$ resolution along wire
- Straw termination and readout at $r > 70\text{cm}$

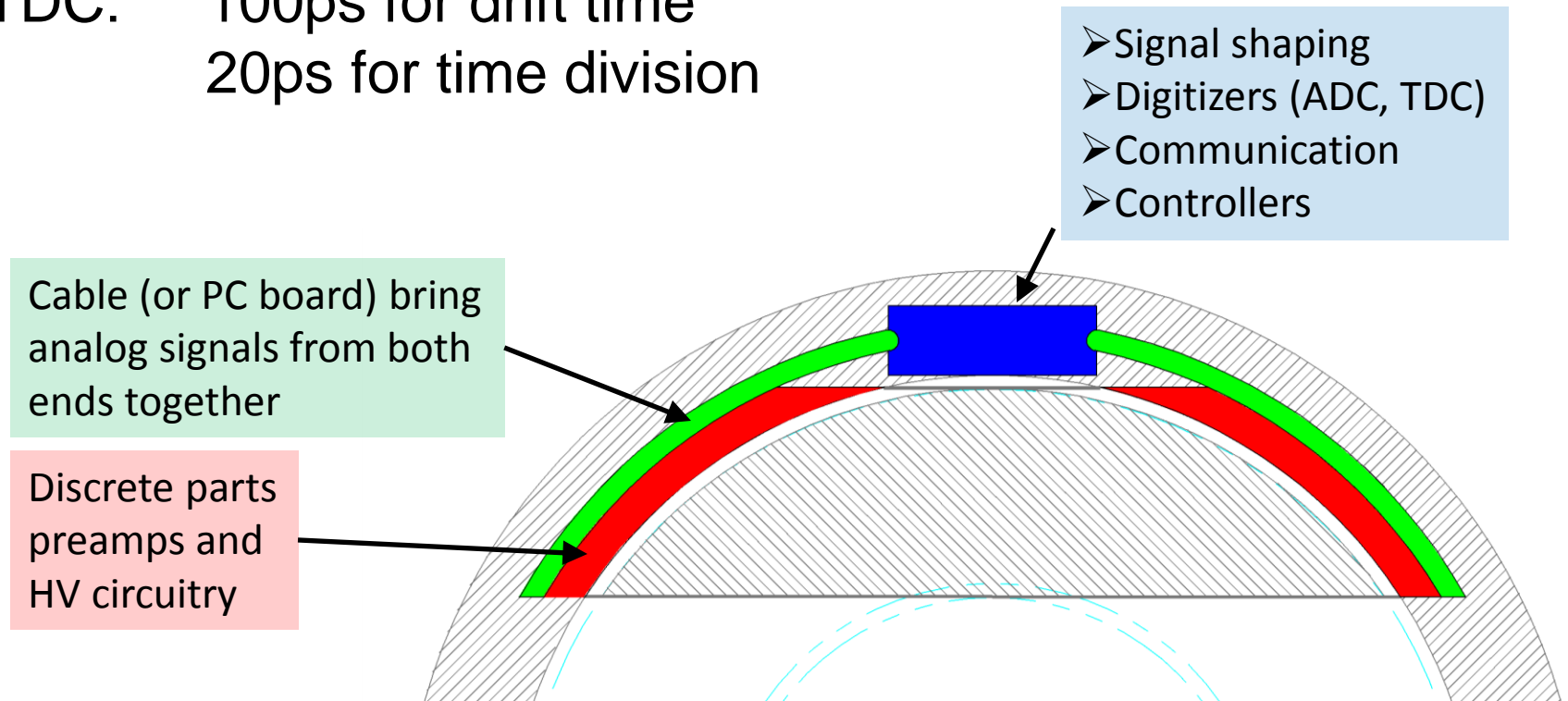
Support

- Two or four support beams
- Stiffening rings at ends

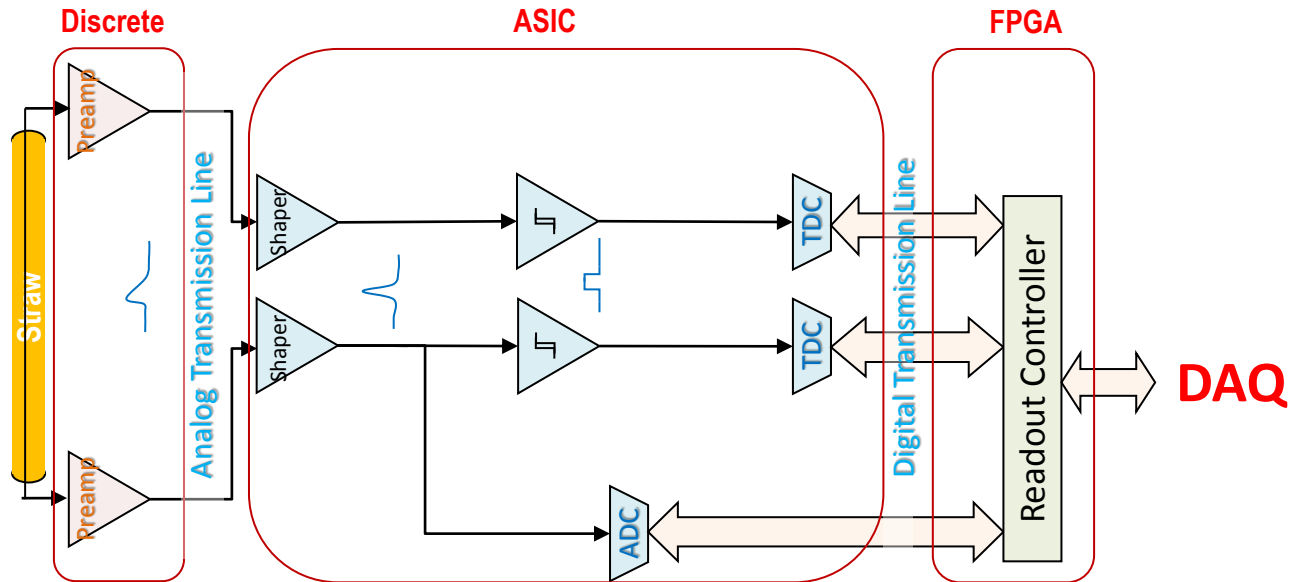


Front End Electronics

- Preamps at straw ends
- Signals carried to common point (simplifies time division)
- TDC: 100ps for drift time
20ps for time division



Front End Electronics



- Preamp

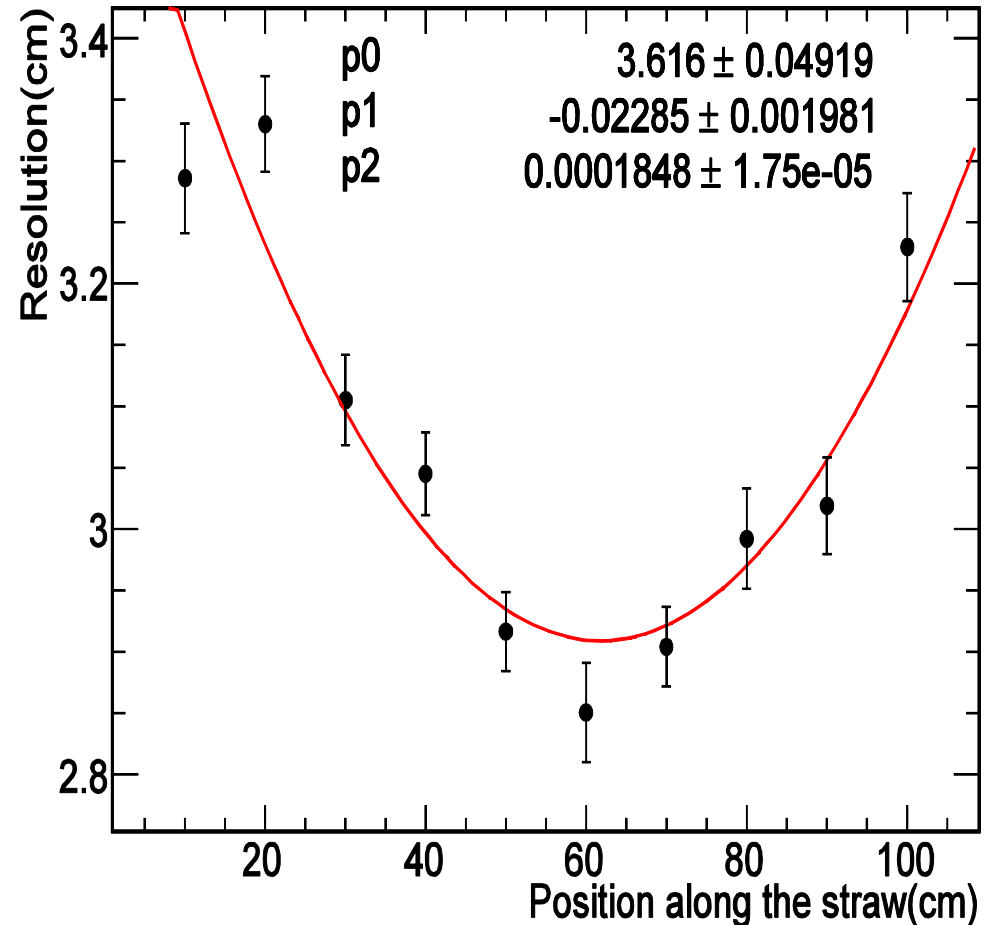
- $< 1\text{ nsec}$ shaping \Leftrightarrow
 $> 150\text{ MHz}$ bandwidth
- HV disconnect

- Digitizer:

- CMOS ASIC digitizer
ADC & TDC
- Low power

Dual TDC for Time Division

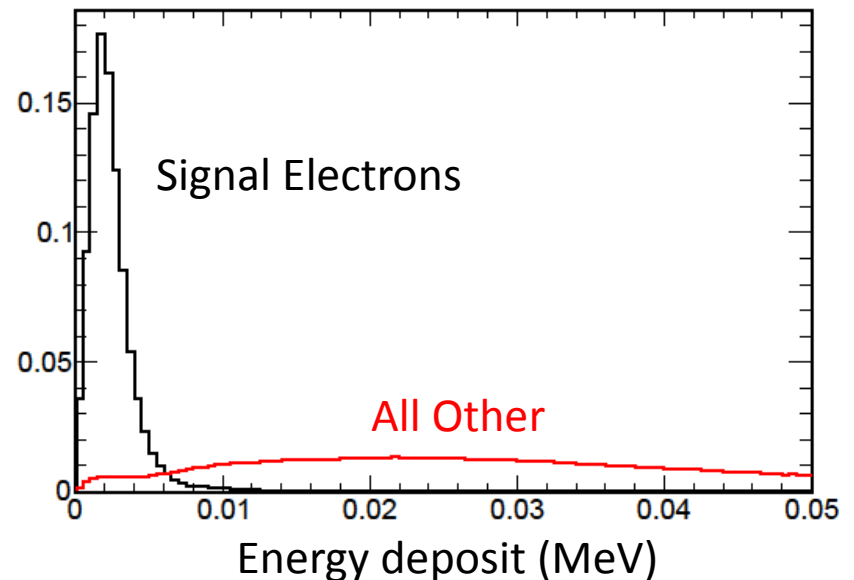
- Read out both ends, use time difference to get position along wire
- $\sigma \approx 3\text{cm}$
- Each hit can be treated as a 3D point for pattern recognition
- Stereo resolution $\sim 0.04\text{cm}$ dominates fit



ADC for dE/dx

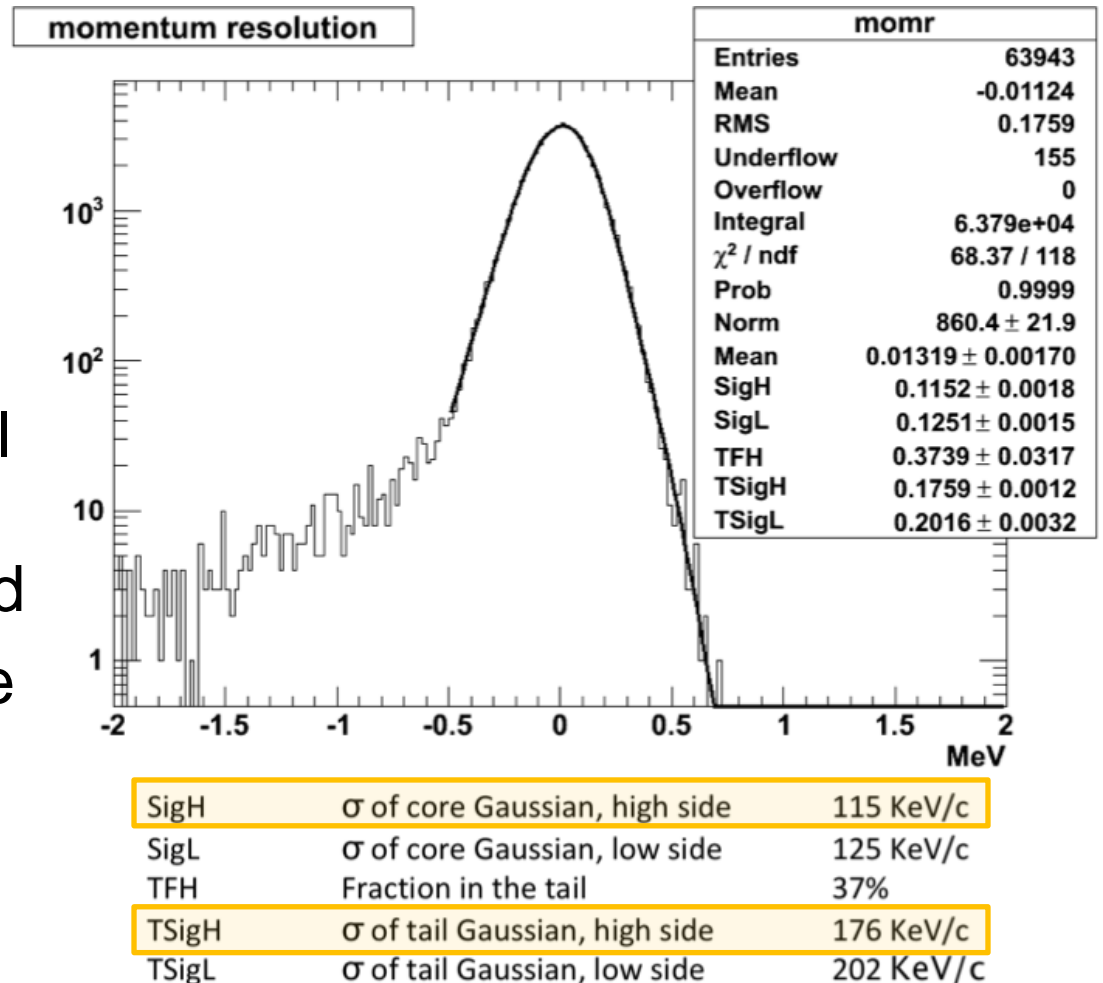
- Lots of protons kicked out of target
- Thin sheet of plastic stops most of these
- But ... degrades resolution for electrons
- Can tolerate more protons ... if we can reject based on dE/dx

Energy of StrawHit

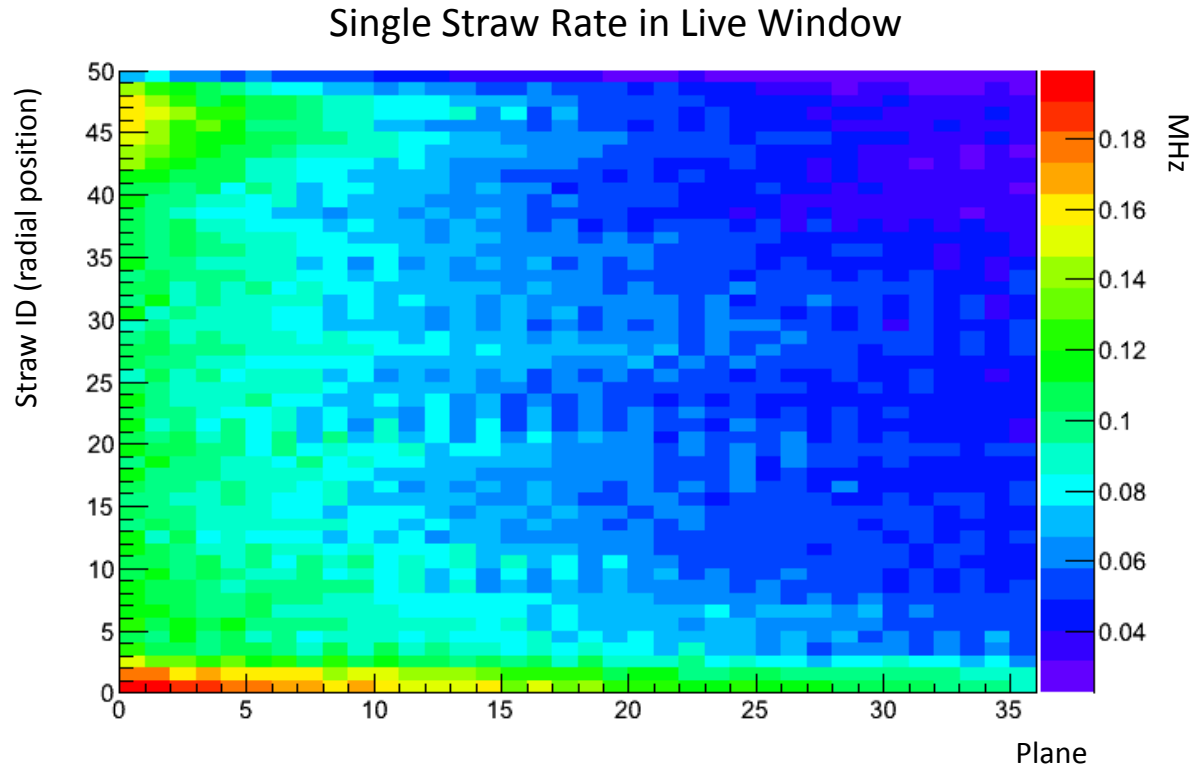


Momentum Resolution

- For 105MeV/c electrons
 - Upstream material modeled, but smearing excluded
 - Resolution relative to start of tracker



Occupancy



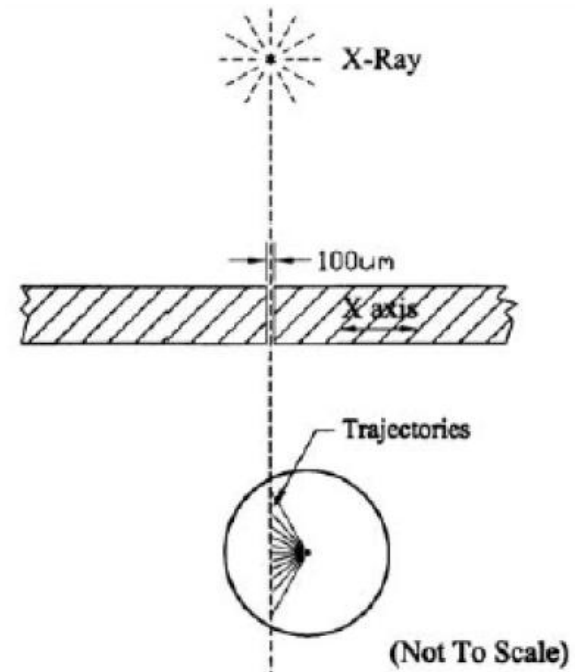
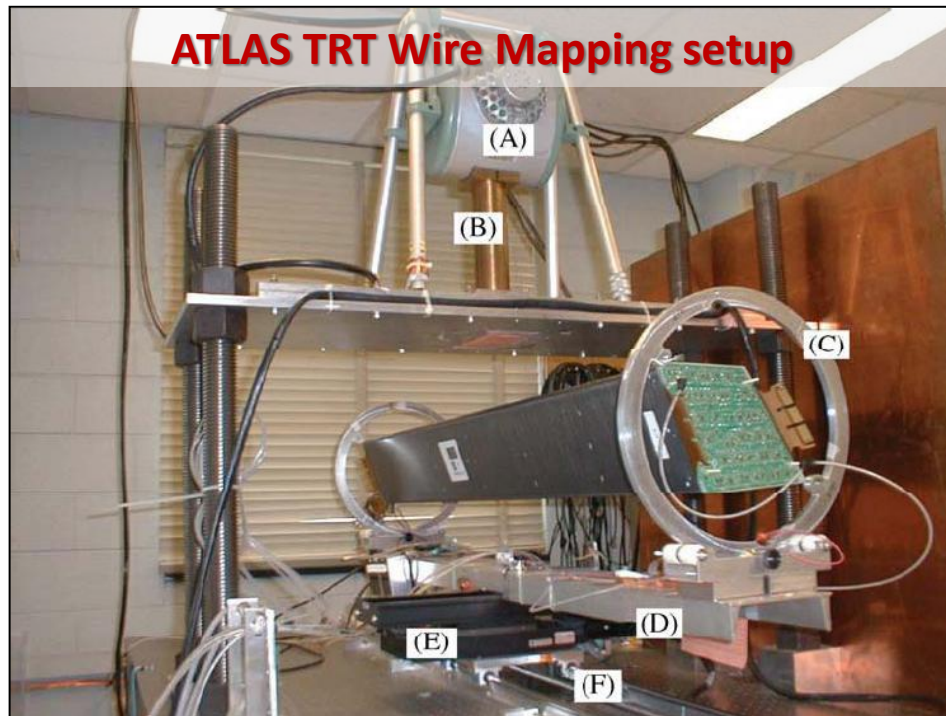
Hottest straw “Occupancy” $\sim 3\%$
($rate \times 2\text{-track resolution}$)

Other Requirements

- ✓ Low mass region for signal
- ✓ No mass region for DIO
- ✓ Handles rate based on ATLAS TRT
- ✓ Maintenance:
 - ✓ Stations can be swapped for repair
 - ✓ No single straw failure prevents operation
- ✓ Resolution: 118keV
- ✓ Leaks <5 ccm for full system

Alignment

- In-situ alignment unusually challenging for mu2e
 - Few cosmics underground, fewer which cross many stations
 - No simple calibration sample
- Survey wires during construction using X-ray



Straws for Other Experiments

- High rate capability
 - Common since we are all seeking a tiny signal from a huge background
- Modular
 - Each straw is a ~complete detector in itself
 - Easy to test, build, align
- Low mass for measuring low momentum particles
 - Open cell structure can be lower if ambient vacuum is not required
 - Thin wall straws developed for mu2e could help
- Pattern recognition at high occupancy
 - For long straws time division can be an assist
- Lot of experience and R&D to draw from, for mu2e and elsewhere